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THE MAMMALS OF SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

BY LEE RAYMOND DICE

[Plates 1-2]

The distribution and habits of the mammals of southeastern Washington are known only from scattered references in papers dealing with other subjects. As a beginning in the organization of the knowledge on the mammals of the region, the following paper attempts to state, as completely as available data permit, the distribution of the various species of mammals occurring in Walla Walla and Columbia Counties. Original notes on the habits and abundance of the various species in this area are given. In addition any original notes at hand on the distribution or habits of the mammals of other parts of southeastern Washington are included. However, no attempt is made to give a complete statement of mammal distribution in other than the two counties named.

Descriptions of the climatic and topographic conditions in southeastern Washington have been given by Russell (1897) and Calkins (1905). Weaver (1917) has described the plant habitats of Whitman County, and the author (1915) has given descriptions of the vertebrate habitats in Walla Walla and Columbia Counties.

The mammals in the vicinity of Prescott, Walla Walla County, have been studied by the author at intervals between 1905 and 1917. In that time several successive years were spent in the region and frequent visits, often of several months' duration, were made, during which observations on mammals were taken whenever possible. Most of two years were spent at Pullman, Whitman County, and a number of observations were made in that region. Camping trips have been made at various times to Wallula, Lyon's Ferry, Wawawai, and the Blue Mountains. A considerable number of specimens have been secured, so that for the smaller species the identifications are well established. The specific identifications of the larger forms are based largely on their geographic distribution.

The taxonomic determinations of a number of specimens were kindly made by Dr. J. Grinnell, of the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and others by Mr. Wilfred H. Osgood, of the Field Museum of Natural History, and by Mr. Vernon Bailey, of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. A few notes by Mr. Floyd Ken-

dall, Ranger in the Wenaha National Forest, on the larger mammals of the Blue Mountains have been included. The illustrations are from original photographs by the author.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

Scapanus orarius schefferi. Scheffer Mole.—Occurs at Walla Walla (Jackson, 1915, 63–64).

Sorex vagrans dobsoni. Dobson Shrew.—One was trapped June 15, 1914, in willows along the Walla Walla River three miles east of Wallula. In the Touchet Valley near Prescott numbers have been trapped in brushy places and in meadows. One was seen June 3, 1914, inside a building in Prescott. In the Blue Mountains one was trapped July 26, 1914, under a log in heavy lowland fir forest near Hompeg Falls. Between March 17 and May 27, 1909, several were trapped at Pullman in *Microtus* runways on top of the prairie hills and in swampy ground near Silver Lake, and one was taken in open brushy timber beside the South Palouse River.

Neosorex navigator navigator. Navigator Shrew.—One was trapped July 23, 1914, beside the Touchet River near Hompeg Falls. Another was taken August 8 in a small swamp beside Butte Creek.

Myotis longicrus. Long-legged Bat.—Small bats were numerous in flight during the evenings of early August, 1914, in the canyon of Butte Creek. One, which was shot, proves to be of this species. Larger bats, probably of a different species, were also seen.

Myotis yumanensis subsp. Bat.—Two specimens were taken in a building in the Touchet Valley two miles east of Prescott on August 20, 1915.

Myotis californicus californicus. Little California Bat.—One specimen is reported from Blue Creek in the Blue Mountains by Miller (1897, p. 71). On May 8, 1913, one was found under the window-sill of a house in the Touchet Valley two miles east of Prescott. This specimen is seemingly somewhat large for the subspecies. Bats are quite often seen flying in the evenings in openings in the trees in the Touchet Valley near Prescott. In late June, 1914, bats of several sizes were numerous flying over Snake River in the evenings at Lyon's Ferry, but none were secured.

Lasionycteris noctivagans. Silver-haired Bat.—A specimen taken at Walla Walla is in the collection of Whitman College.

Nycterus cinerea. Hoary Bat.—Miller (1897, p. 114) reports one specimen from Walla Walla. On the morning of September 14, 1915, another was found on the ground in a cornfield in the Touchet Valley two miles east of Prescott.

Ursus americanus altifrontalis. Black or Cinnamon Bear.—Reported to occur rather commonly throughout the Blue Mountains. Tracks were seen in early August, 1914, in Douglas spruce forest on the ridge near Twin Buttes Ranger Station, and in one place a freshly turned over log in western larch forest gave evidence of a bear's presence.

Canis latrans lestes. Mountain Coyote.—June 9, 1914, fresh signs were seen in the bunchgrass hills southeast of Wallula. June 13, one took a jack rabbit from a trap set in sagebrush east of Wallula. He ate the fore parts and buried the

remainder, returning the next day to the cache. A number of coyotes are trapped in the winter in the region and they are reported very abundant. In the bunchgrass hills of Walla Walla and Columbia Counties they are common, and may sometimes be seen in the open parts of the Touchet Valley, though they do not often go into the timber. They are reported to occur in the Blue Mountains.

Vulpes sp. Red Fox.—Reported to occur rather commonly on the ridges of the Blue Mountains. In July and August, 1914, a number of tracks were seen along the trails on the ridges in burnt-over areas and in low brush.

Procyon psora pacifica. Pacific Raccoon.—Reported to occur along the Walla Walla River near Wallula. A few occur along the Touchet River in the neighborhood of Prescott. They are occasionally noted in the timber along the stream and their tracks are sometimes seen along the river bars. In late June, 1914, raccoons were reported to be causing considerable damage to poultry at Lyon's Ferry, and a number of fresh tracks were seen in the soft mud along the margin of Snake River.

Martes sp. Marten.—Mr. Floyd Kendall reports that martens occur in the canyons of the Blue Mountains.

Mustela cicognani lepta. Weasel.—A young specimen was taken August 7, 1914, in heavy brush along Butte Creek.

Mustela arizonensis. Mountain Weasel.—The skull of a female from Prescott is smaller and relatively shorter and broader than skulls from the Sierras of California, but otherwise the specimen is typical. Mountain weasels occur quite frequently in the neighborhood of Prescott. They range over the bunchgrass hills, but are much more abundant near brush and timber in the Touchet Valley. They have been taken in traps set at the openings to the tunnels of the Columbian ground squirrels and in the burrows of pocket gophers. Occasionally they cause damage in poultry yards. A female taken June 5, 1913, at Prescott contained no embryos.

Mustela vison energumenos. Pacific Mink.—A few occur along the Touchet River near Prescott. They wander out into the timbered parts of the valley and occasionally visit poultry yards. Mr. Floyd Kendall reports that they occur along the streams in the Blue Mountains.

Mephitis occidentalis major. Great Basin Skunk.—Howell (1901, p. 36) notes a specimen from Touchet. They are reported to be quite numerous in the timber along the Walla Walla River east of Wallula. A few live in the brush and timber along the Touchet River near Prescott; and they have been trapped in the prairie hills over a mile from the river. At Lyon's Ferry a number occur along the shores of Snake River.

Taxidea taxus neglecta. California Badger.—Badger mounds were numerous in June, 1914, in the sagebrush near Wallula, but they were still more abundant in the bunchgrass hills to the southward. On Eureka Flat they were numerous in both sagebrush and in bunchgrass. Numbers occur throughout the bunchgrass region of Walla Walla and Columbia Counties. In the Blue Mountains a few occur on the ridges in open places and among the low bushes. On June 10, 1914, about 7 a.m., a group of four badgers were seen hunting in sagebrush three miles east of Wallula. They all seemed to be about the same size, and this was probably a family party returning from a hunt. They kept close together and moved at a slow trot, exploring the ground carefully, with nervous movements.

Finally they all went into a group of badger holes near a small ravine, two individuals going into the same hole. Several remained for some time at the mouths of the burrows to watch me, as they seemed to be very curious, but soon all retired and were not again seen. They seemed to be able to travel backward equally well as forward, and when only several feet from a burrow they nearly always backed toward and down into it. Every one seemed to go into the burrow backward.

Felis oregonensis hippolestes. Rocky Mountain Puma.—Mr. Floyd Kendall reports that pumas are rare in the Blue Mountains.

Lynx rufus subsp. Lynx.—A few are reported to occur along the Walla Walla River east of Wallula. Tracks in snow were seen December 25, 1908, in the timber along the Touchet River two miles east of Prescott. In late July, 1914, a number of tracks were seen in alpine fir forest on the ridge at the head of the North Fork of the Touchet River, and a few in burnt-over and brushy places on the ridges near Twin Buttes Ranger Station.

Onychomys leucogaster fuscogriseus. Gray Grasshopper Mouse.—Hollister (1914, p. 444) records two specimens from Touchet. On June 12, 1914, one was trapped in sagebrush near the top of a small wind-eroded bluff at the edge of the valley of the Walla Walla River three miles east of Wallula. Extensive trapping in the same locality failed to secure any other specimens.

Reithrodontomys megalotis nigrescens. Dusky Harvest Mouse.—In early June, 1914, numbers were trapped in the willows along the Walla Walla River three miles east of Wallula. One was taken on June 16 at the head of a ravine in the bunchgrass hills south of the same locality. Along the Touchet River east of Prescott they are abundant in brushy places and in meadows. One was found in a stubble field a half-mile from the river on December 24, 1908. Half-grown young were taken at Prescott in 1913 as early as April 10, and individuals still immature were taken in the latter part of July, 1914. Captives kept in large boxes did not eat raw potatoes, but were fond of dry oatmeal and wheat. Several half-grown young partly ate one of their number which died. In the summer of 1915 signs of mice were noted in a deserted bird's nest about five feet above ground in an arbor vitae shrub growing in a garden near Prescott. A trap was set and an adult male harvest mouse secured on July 9. The bird's nest apparently was used as a resting place by the mouse.

Peromyscus maniculatus gambelii. Gambel White-footed Mouse.—In the early part of June, 1914, eleven white-footed mice were trapped in the willows along the Walla Walla River three miles east of Wallula. Several were taken on June 14 in sagebrush not over 200 yards from an irrigating ditch near the same place, but the species does not form a part of the typical sagebrush association. One was taken June 16 from a line of 10 traps set among the rocks on a hillside in the range of hills to the south. In the neighborhood of Prescott the species is common in the timber along the Touchet River. They are sometimes found in houses and barns. A few live in the bunchgrass covered hills and they have been taken over a mile and a half from the nearest water. At Lyon's Ferry two were taken on June 25, 1914, in traps set about driftwood and rocks along the shores of Snake River, and a number were taken at the bases of the basaltic cliffs and on rocky slopes. In the Blue Mountains in the summer of 1914 white-footed mice were taken in every land habitat where trapping was done. At

Hompeg Falls they were taken in lowland fir forest, in western larch forest, in yellow pine forest, and on rocky slopes. They were less common in heavy forest than in the more open brushy places and were very abundant on the rocky slopes, especially near low shrubs. On the high ridges between the Touchet and Wenaha Rivers white-footed mice were taken in alpine fir forest, in western larch forest, in Douglas spruce forest, and in buckbrush. In the canyon of Butte Creek several were trapped in the brush and timber along the stream.

A female white-footed mouse heavy with young was taken March 27, 1908, in the bunchgrass hills near Prescott. A fully grown subadult male was taken May 24, 1914, in a farm building in the Touchet Valley east of Prescott. One old female taken on July 2, 1914, in the brush along the Touchet River near the same place contained four large embryos; another contained a mass of unformed embryos; while a third contained no embryos. Of two young females taken at the same time and place one contained four and the other five medium-sized embryos. On July 8, 1915, a nest containing the mother and five half-grown young was found in a building at this locality. The nest was constructed of small bits of cardboard, paper, sacks, cloth, and a few chicken feathers. The bottom of the nest contained much excreta. On September 13, 1909, a female taken in a stubble field in the Touchet Valley near Prescott contained two large embryos. Evidently these mice breed at least twice in each season in this region, and the females may breed in the same season in which they are born. Of fourteen females examined in the Blue Mountains between July 22 and 26, 1914, none contained embryos.

A captive subadult male studied at Prescott during the latter part of May, 1914, elaborated a nest from cotton placed in the box. He readily ate rolled oats and nibbled at a raw potato. In eating small objects the body was supported on the hind legs and the fore feet used to handle the food and present it to the mouth.

Peromyscus maniculatus artemisiae. Sagebrush White-footed Mouse.—Common at Pullman on the prairie hills, about rocks, in cultivated fields and orchards, in meadows, and in the brush and timber along streams.

Neotoma cinerea occidentalis. Western Bushy-tailed Wood Rat.—Reported to be common about houses along the Walla Walla River east of Wallula; a young one taken in a cellar was seen on June 10, 1914. A nest was found June 15 under a large rock in a ravine at the base of the hills southeast of Wallula. One was trapped in 1893 in a cellar in the prairie hills two miles southwest of Prescott; another was taken in 1910 in the cellar of a house beside the Touchet River two miles east of Prescott; these animals lived in burrows dug in the soft dirt walls of the cellars. In the Blue Mountains wood rats are reported to be numerous about cabins.

Evotomys gapperi saturatus. Dusky Red-backed Mouse.—Two were trapped in the summer of 1914 in lowland fir forest in the canyon near Hompeg Falls; on the ridges between the Touchet and Wenaha Rivers one was taken in thick buckbrush, one in western larch forest, and two in alpine fir forest in a small cove near the top of the ridge; along Butte Creek one was taken in a swampy place and one in the brush and timber along the stream.

Microtus nanus canescens. Gray Meadow Mouse.—Numerous in the meadows and in brushy places along the Touchet River near Prescott. They do not seem

to wander far from water. Bailey (1900, p. 31) reports one specimen from Fort Walla Walla. At Pullman their runways are common in the grassland of the tops and slopes of the hills. April 1, 1913, a female with eight very small embryos was taken in brush beside the Touchet River near Prescott. April 6 another female caught in an alfalfa meadow contained six well-developed embryos each about 22 mm. in length. Half-grown young were common as early as April 1 in that year.

April 6, 1913, a set of workings of this species in an alfalfa meadow near Prescott was dug out. Fresh surface runways extended in several directions 1 to 3 meters from a group of three holes which were not over 50 cm. from each other. The three holes were the openings to three tunnels which connected together near the underground opening to a fresh nest. The nest was composed of dried grasses and its top was several centimeters below the surface of the ground. The passages were fairly intricate, but not long, and in a blind alley a female heavy with young was found. The previous day a large male had been trapped near the entrance to one of the tunnels. As this system of workings was at least 50 meters from any other group of workings the evidence is strong that it was constructed and occupied by a single pair of mice. In a set of tunnels beside an old fence, partly dug out on April 13, one tunnel ran underground for more than four meters and had several branches. A fresh underground nest filthy with excreta connected with the tunnel. A young individual was captured in the tunnel.

Captives are very fond of raw potatoes and also eat oatmeal and to a slight extent grains of wheat.

Micromys mordax mordax. Biting Meadow Mouse.—Very abundant in the first week of August, 1914, in brush and timber and especially in swampy places along Butte Creek. On July 28 one was trapped in alpine fir forest on the top of a ridge at the head of the North Fork of the Touchet River. On August 9 two half-grown young were trapped in brush beside a spring on the ridge at Twin Buttes Ranger Station. A female taken on Butte Creek August 5 contained two large embryos nearly ready for birth. Half-grown young were numerous at the same place on that date. Three were trapped in late May, 1909, in brush along the South Palouse River at Pullman.

Ondatra zibethica osoyoosensis. Rocky Mountain Muskrat.—Hollister (1911, p. 36) records specimens from Touchet and from Walla Walla. On June 15, 1914, one was seen swimming in the Walla Walla River three miles east of Wallula. A considerable number occur along the Touchet River near Prescott. At Pullman a few occur along the South Palouse River and in Silver Lake.

Rattus norvegicus. Norway Rat.—House rats have entered southeastern Washington and are rapidly increasing in numbers. They are common in Walla Walla and a few occur in Prescott, and they are spreading along the valleys.

Mus musculus musculus. House Mouse.—On June 13 and 14, 1914, ten were trapped in the willows along the Walla Walla River three miles east of Wallula. In the neighborhood of Prescott they are abundant about the houses in town and in the valley, and even about farm buildings far out in the bunchgrass hills. In the Touchet Valley they are often found about grain stacks and in the timber and brush along the river. One was taken May 29, 1909, in brush by the South Palouse River at Pullman.

Thomomys columbianus. Columbian Pocket Gopher.—Two specimens were taken in June, 1914, in the meadows at the edges of the willows along the Walla Walla River east of Wallula, and mounds were numerous at this place. A few mounds were also observed in sagebrush on the lower slopes of the hills to the south. Pocket gophers occur sparingly in the prairie hills near Prescott, but they are much more abundant in the meadows and orchards along the Touchet River. They occur in open timber, but only very rarely under heavy shade. In an alfalfa meadow of about ten acres 75 gophers were trapped in the spring of 1913.

Gophers are active more or less all winter near Prescott, but there is a great increase of activity in the spring, as is shown by the number of fresh mounds thrown up at that time. In 1913 the increase of activity was very apparent in the early part of March. Seemingly, the males become active in spring several weeks before the females; during March and the early part of April, 1913, nearly all those taken were males. Gophers seem to breed early in the vicinity of Prescott. In 1913 small animals from one-half to three-fourths grown were common in the latter part of March and in April. One female taken April 5, 1913, contained a mass of unformed embryos. April 29 a female was taken in the same burrow from which a male had been taken a few days previously. On April 29 in another burrow a fresh nest was found. This nest was made of grass and alfalfa leaves, some of which were still green. The nest, which had only one entrance, was about 8 inches below the surface of the ground and was about 2 feet from the nearest mound.

Thomomys fuscus fuscus. Brown Pocket Gopher.—Numerous all over the Blue Mountains. Near Hompeg Falls they were abundant from the bottoms of the canyons to the tops of the ridges, occurring even in very rocky ground. They were abundant on rocky slopes and in yellow pine forest. A few occurred also in lowland fir forest in the bottom of the canyon under quite heavy shade. In dry places on the higher ridges of the mountains they were common in open ground, in brush, in alpine fir forest, and in western larch forest. At Pullman they are common in the valleys and on the prairie hills.

Perognathus parvus parvus. Oregon Pocket Mouse.—The skulls of pocket mice taken at Wallula have smaller bullæ than those of *Perognathus l. lordi* from Okanagan, British Columbia, or from Prescott, Washington, and cannot then be referred to *P. l. columbianus*, which is stated by Osgood (1900, p. 40) to have larger bullæ and mastoids than *lordini*. These specimens agree with the description of *parvus* and are referred to that form. The pelage is lighter in color than that of *lordini*.

A considerable number of pocket mice were taken in sagebrush near the Walla Walla River three miles east of Wallula during June, 1914. They occurred both in areas of drifting sand and in areas of packed sand. One was trapped in bunchgrass on top of the hills to the south. All seem to be of the same species. These mice are sometimes active during the day as is shown by tracks on wind-blown sand. The cheek pouches often contain seeds of grasses and of other plants. A female taken June 10 contained four rather large embryos.

Perognathus lordi lordi. Northwest Pocket Mouse.—Common in the bunchgrass areas and grain fields of the region about Prescott. Although they occur in the open parts of the Touchet Valley none have been taken near timber or brush. A female taken near Prescott July 7, 1914, contained eight small

embryos, each about 3 mm. in length. As half-grown young were common at this time it is probable that more than one litter is produced a year. As shown by tracks in the dust the tail is sometimes held completely clear of the ground when traveling; it may touch the ground at each jump; or it may be allowed to drag constantly.

A pocket mouse which was captured alive near Prescott August 3, 1910, was kept as a captive. He was fed on unthreshed heads of wheat, which he shelled out, placing the grains in his cheek pockets. The work of filling the pockets seemed to be mainly performed by the fore feet. When both pockets were full he would dig a hole in the ground on the floor of his cage and bury the wheat. He was offered bits of apple and potato, but did not eat them. After being kept for two weeks in a dry cage and fed only on wheat he was offered water, but refused it. Another pocket mouse captured in the same locality on August 25 was placed in a jar without material for a nest. The next morning the temperature had fallen to below 40° F. and the mouse was found cold and stiff. He was handled, but gave no signs of life. At 11 a.m. the temperature had risen and the mouse resumed activity. However, when the experiment was repeated the following night the mouse did not recover.

Perognathus lordi columbianus. Columbian Pocket Mouse.—Osgood (1900, p. 40) records specimens of this pocket mouse from Touchet.

Perodipus ordii columbianus. Columbian Kangaroo Rat.—Found commonly during June, 1914, in the sagebrush east of Wallula. They seemed equally abundant on drifting sand and on packed sand areas. These animals are somewhat active throughout the daytime as was shown by fresh tracks in sand where the wind was continually covering the old marks. In traveling the tail often touches the ground at each hop, but it may be carried entirely clear, or more rarely may be allowed to drag.

Zapus princeps oregonus. Blue Mountain Jumping Mouse.—A number were trapped in early August, 1914, on top of the ridge near Twin Buttes Ranger Station. Nearly all were taken in thick brush, but one was taken in western larch forest not far from a patch of buckbrush where they were abundant.

Erethizon epixanthum epixanthum. Yellow-haired Porcupine.—A porcupine is reported to have been killed a few years ago along the Walla Walla River a short distance east of Wallula. A few have also been reported from the neighborhood of Prescott. Mr. Floyd Kendall reports that they occur in the Blue Mountains.

Marmota flaviventris avara. Pallid Yellow-bellied Marmot.—Common among the rocky cliffs on both sides of Snake River at Wawawai.

Citellus columbianus columbianus. Columbian Ground Squirrel.—Common on the prairie and in the cultivated fields at Pullman. The large ground squirrels of the Touchet Valley and the Blue Mountains are also referred to this form, although they are larger in size and have a deeper red coloration on the flanks and tail than do specimens of the typical form from Pullman, Washington, and Moscow, Idaho. These squirrels are common along the Touchet Valley as far down as Lamar. At Prescott they occur in timber but are most abundant just at the edge of timber or brush. They occur along fences and sometimes climb the fence-posts. They are found in the open parts of the valleys and sometimes occur a half-mile or more out in the bunchgrass hills. In the Blue Mountains

numbers occur in buckbrush on the ridges. At Hompeg Falls a number were found in July, 1914, in lowland fir forest, especially in openings in the forest, and on rock slides near the bottom of the canyon.

Most of these squirrels go into aestivation early in the summer, but they remain active much later than do the Townsend squirrels. At Prescott several were seen as late as July 11 in 1914. In the Blue Mountains they were seen as late as July 28.

Citellus townsendii. Townsend Ground Squirrel.—Abundant in early June, 1914, in the sagebrush east of Wallula. A number also occurred in the bunchgrass of the hills to the south. These animals were very fat in preparation for their approaching aestivation. On Eureka Flat they were numerous in bunchgrass and in sagebrush areas. Throughout northern Walla Walla County they are numerous over the bunchgrass hills. In the Touchet Valley east of Prescott a few live in gardens and in open places in the timber along the river, but in general they avoid brushy or timbered areas. A few were noted April 2, 1909, at Wawawai in the grassland at the bottom of the Snake River Canyon, on the north side of the river.

A female taken at Prescott March 28, 1913, contained a number of undeveloped embryos. Partly grown young were trapped at that place on April 17 and 19 of 1913. Half-grown young were common near Wallula during the first week of June, 1914. These squirrels come out of hibernation very early in spring and tracks may often be seen on the snow. They go into aestivation early in summer, and in 1914 none were seen at Prescott after June 25.

Eutamias amoenus amoenus. Klamath Chipmunk.—Rare in the timber along the Touchet River in the prairie area as far down as Prescott. One was taken April 20, 1913, in brush two miles east of Prescott. In the Blue Mountains they are numerous in every sort of brushy habitat, but seem to be most numerous in the brush near the tops of the ridges. At Hompeg Falls numbers were seen in lowland fir, western larch, and Douglas spruce forests at the bottom of the canyon and in yellow pine forest on the lower slopes. On Butte Creek a few occurred in the brush and deciduous timber along the stream. On the higher ridges they were abundant in alpine fir, western larch, and Douglas spruce forests.

One watched July 24, 1914, near Hompeg Falls, seated himself on a small twig in the top of a service-berry bush while he ate some of the partially dried fruit. The fore feet were used to assist in handling the food. Another watched August 2 on top of the ridge near Twin Buttes Ranger Station was feeding on grass seeds. He would cut off a grass stem as high up as he could reach and then pass the head sideways through his mouth, removing the seeds and discarding the chaff as the head of grass passed through. In this case also the fore feet were used to handle the material.

Callospermophilus chrysodeirus chrysodeirus. Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel.—A number were seen about the rocky slopes and in yellow pines on the sides of the canyon at Hompeg Falls in July and August, 1914. A few were seen in buckbrush, in open alpine fir forest, in western larch forest, and in open Douglas spruce forest on the higher ridges of the mountains. They seem to prefer partially open areas and the neighborhood of rocks.

Sciurus hudsonicus richardsonii. Richardson Squirrel.—Common during July and August, 1914, in the lowland fir forest at Hompeg Falls. A few were observed in heavy Douglas spruce forest near the tops of the mountain ridges and one was seen in young lodgepole pine forest near the top of a ridge. In the canyon of Butte Creek one was seen in the top of a high cottonwood tree. They are also reported by Allen (1898, p. 266) from Blue Creek in the Blue Mountains of Walla Walla County.

Castor canadensis canadensis. Beaver.—A few live along the Touchet River east of Prescott, where their homes are in the banks of the stream. Sometimes they cause damage by gnawing fruit trees in the orchards near the river or by cutting down small trees. However, most of their labor is spent in cutting down willows or cottonwoods of little importance to the farmer. They are even of some value to the agriculturist in helping to stop with sticks and mud the leaks in the brush dams commonly placed in the river to divert water for irrigating ditches. One group of beavers in the summer of 1913 built each night a small dam across the entrance to an irrigating ditch, but when a rope was stretched across the ditch at that point they did not cause further mischief.

In the Blue Mountains beavers are reported to be common along many of the streams. In the summer of 1914 small beaver dams were found to be numerous on Butte Creek. The dams were placed across small sloughs and across the tiny streams draining from springs. Cuttings seemed to be made on all kinds of trees. Tooth marks were noted on willows, cottonwoods, thorns, and on one small Douglas spruce.

Lepus townsendii townsendii. Western White-tailed Jack Rabbit.—Reported from Touchet by Nelson (1909, p. 82). They are also reported by farmers to occur rarely on the bunchgrass hills southeast of Wallula. Near Prescott and Lyon's Ferry a number occur in the bunchgrass hills. This species does not make definite runways such as are made by the black-tailed jack rabbits. In the region near Prescott they become paler in winter than in summer, but no white individuals have been noted.

Lepus bairdii bairdii. Rocky Mountain Snowshoe Rabbit.—A few were seen in July and August, 1914, in lowland fir forest near Hompeg Falls. One well grown young was shot in lowland fir forest along Butte Creek and signs were numerous in the brush along that stream. On top of the ridges near Twin Buttes Ranger Station signs were seen in damp Douglas spruce forest and were very numerous in patches of buckbrush.

Lepus californicus wallawalla. Washington Jack Rabbit.—Abundant during June, 1914, in the sagebrush of western Walla Walla County. A few were seen in the bunchgrass hills southeast of Wallula and they were fairly common in the bunchgrass hills north of Nine-mile. On Eureka Flat and the Lower Flat a few were seen and runways were numerous in sagebrush and in bunchgrass. They are rarely found in the bunchgrass areas near Prescott. The type locality of the subspecies is Touchet (Merriam, 1904, p. 137).

These jack rabbits make well-defined trails. Their forms are often placed under a sagebrush just on one side of the trail, or a form may be placed right in the trail. Usually these forms are only a slight depression in the ground, but sometimes under a thick sagebrush a more elaborate form requiring quite a little digging is constructed. Washington jack rabbits seem to be most active in the

morning and evening, although they are active more or less throughout the day and night. While I was camped near Wallula in June, 1914, they were in the habit of coming to an irrigating ditch to drink, and in the evening fifteen or twenty might be in sight at a time. They were especially numerous after a very hot day. During the hottest days they were not very active and seemed to dislike to leave their forms.

When the tail of the black-tailed jack rabbit is curled up, the black marking on the upper side of the tail and that on the lower part of the rump is concealed, and the animal appears entirely dull gray from the rear. When the tail hangs down the black marking is very conspicuous and might well serve as a directive mark. When the animal is moving normally the tail hangs down, and it is not curled up when the rabbit is shot at or when running away from a dog. Seemingly the marking is concealed only when the animal is at rest in its form. At other times it acts as a directive mark, and the animal is able to escape its enemies by means of its great speed.

These jack rabbits are extensively hunted near Wallula by sportsmen who come from Walla Walla and other towns, but they still maintain their abundance. Old males become very shy, but the young individuals and females are less wary. The young, many of which were nearly full grown in June, are excellent eating. The night trains on the railroads near Wallula are reported to run over and kill a great many, which, blinded by the light, refuse to leave the track.

Sylvilagus nuttallii nuttallii. Washington Cottontail.—Common in the willows along the Walla Walla River east of Wallula and numerous in the sage-brush, especially within a short distance of streams. On June 16, 1914, one was seen among rocks on a hillside southeast of Wallula, and several half-grown young were seen in the bunchgrass of the hills above. A number occur in the timber along the Touchet River near Prescott. In late June, 1914, a few were seen about the rocks and cliffs of the canyon of the Snake River at Lyon's Ferry, and they are reported to be quite common among these rocks.

Cervus canadensis canadensis. Wapiti.—Mr. Floyd Kendall reports that wapiti formerly occurred in the Blue Mountains, but that none now occur there, except a few which have been reared in captivity and liberated.

Odocoileus hemionus hemionus. Rocky Mountain Mule Deer.—There are perhaps several species of deer in the Blue Mountains of Washington, but the mule deer is the only one certainly known to be present. During the summer of 1914 a few tracks of deer were seen in lowland fir forest near the head of the North Fork of the Touchet River. A number of tracks were found and one deer was seen in Douglas spruce forest on the ridges near Twin Buttes Ranger Station. They are reported to be most abundant in the brush at the heads of coves and on the higher slopes of the mountains. Mr. Chas. Clague captured a fawn, seemingly lost, in the bunchgrass hills two miles southwest of Prescott in the spring of 1890, following a heavy snow. No deer normally occur in that region.

Alces americanus shirasi. Shiras Moose.—Mr. Floyd Kendall reports that moose formerly occurred in the Blue Mountains, but that none are now found there.

Ovis canadensis canadensis. Bighorn.—Bighorns are said by Mr. Floyd Kendall to have formerly occurred in southeastern Washington in the Blue Mountains, but to be now extinct in the region.

Oreamnos americanus missoulæ. Missoula Goat.—Goats are reported by Mr. Floyd Kendall to have occurred at one time in the Blue Mountains of Washington, but they are now absent from the region.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE 1

FIG. 1. COTTONWOOD-WILLOW HABITAT ALONG THE TOUCHET RIVER TWO MILES EAST OF PRESCOTT

Under the high cottonwood trees there is a very thick growth of underbrush.
September 14, 1915.

FIG. 2. YELLOW PINE COVERED HILLSIDES ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE TOUCHET RIVER ABOUT TEN MILES ABOVE DAYTON

In the valley Douglas spruces are dominant. A cultivated field is in the foreground. August 1, 1915.

PLATE 2

FIG. 1. RABBIT BRUSH HABITAT IN THE SAGEBRUSH AREA FOUR MILES EAST OF WALLULA

The plants are chiefly rabbit brush, *Chrysothamnus*. June 13, 1914.

FIG. 2. THE CANYON OF SNAKE RIVER, LOOKING WEST FROM LYON'S FERRY

Along the river are numerous high cliffs of basalt, while the hills above are covered by bunchgrass. The river is about 1000 feet below the tops of the hills. June 24, 1914.



FIG. 1



FIG. 2

(Dice: Mammals of Southeastern Washington.)

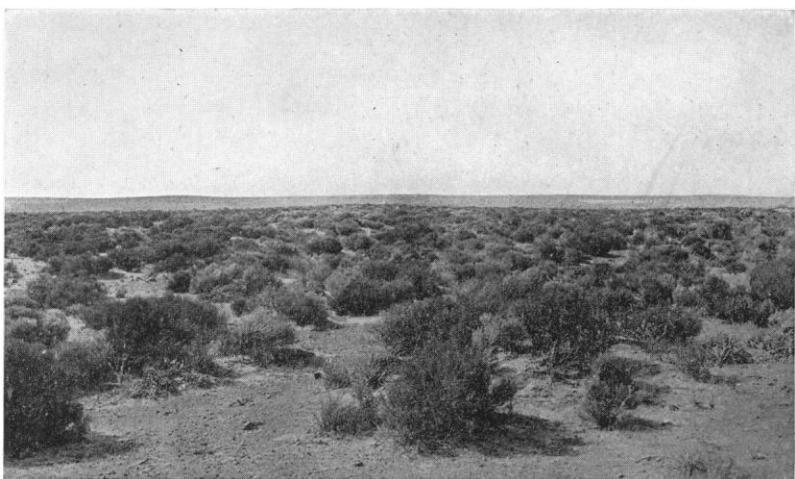


FIG. 1



FIG. 2

(Dice: Mammals of Southeastern Washington.)